

THE LATEST FAD IN PLEATED OPERA CAPES CREATED BY MME. SALLADE, ORIGINATOR OF KILTS AND ALL KINDS OF PLEATINGS, NO. 112 WEST

Personality of Empress of China.

Miss Carl, Who Painted Four Portraits of Her, Describes Her Majesty as Youthful and Charming.

Peking painted the portrait of the Empress Dowager of China, has returned to America, loaded with sumptuous gifts from her majesty and with a memory stored with reminiscences of her tact and kindness. Miss Carl, who has also written a book entitled, "With the Empress Dowager," published by the Century Company, is the only foreigner who ever painted a portrait of a member of the imperial family of China. She is the only foreigner who ever was entertained within the palace for more than an efficial audi-

In her studio at No. 51 Washington Square South, surrounded by wardrobes and mirrors of carved teak and mahogany, with Chinese carpets and embroideries and unbroached rolls of satin fresh from the imperial looms and lacquer work, Miss Carl sketched some of her



MISS KATHARINE A. CARL In costume given to her by the Chinese Empress.

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experiences under these romantic and unique circumstances.

"My mother and I were on a pleasure trip in China, where my brother, Francis A. Carl, has an official position," she said, "when it was suggested to me that I should paint the Empress's portrait, as Mr. Conger, United States Minister to China, and Mrs. Conger were both anxious to have her portrait on exhibition at St. Louis. So they arranged it for me,

"In all I painted four portraits of her. The picture which went to St. Louis and is now in the National Museum at Washington, represents her majesty in her official winter costume and is thirteen feet high. I painted also a smaller replica of it, one of the Empress in her official summer costume and one of her in unofficial dress-four in all.

"I can't tell you how many sittings she gave me. Every morning I would go and pay my respects, and when I was ready for another sitting would suggest it through interpreters. She was always willing to sit. Of course, there was a good deal, like the throne and other ac-

cessories, that I could paint without her." Miss Carl has only pleasant things to say of her royal subject, who has been accused of most

Miss Katharine A. Carl, who during a stay of | have taken her to be between thirty-five or eleven months within the imperial palace at forty. Being a Manchu, she does not bind her feet, and being a widow she does not make up her face much. Powder and rouge are used

chiefly by young and unmarried women or

women who have husbands, and these use them

so lavishly as almost to conceal their features. "The Empress Dowager is petite, with an exquisite figure of perfect proportions. Her hands and feet are beautiful. In coloring she may best be described as a fair brunette. She has very clear, bright black eyes, a smooth skin, a rather large mouth, with full lips closing over regular white teeth and a brilliant smile,

"In dress she is what the French call 'coquette.' She is a great lover of beautiful colors, and gives much attention to getting up new effects of colors. While Chinese fashions were set thousands of years ago, yet each reign modifies them and what the Empress wears is, of course, considered de rigueur. Besides herself dressing exquisitely and with great consideration for what is becoming to her, she demands an equal amount of care in dress from those about her, and I have known her to insist on greater elegance where she thought a court lady was dressing too simply for her position.

"Her majesty has a passion for French perfumes, but also has quantities of perfumery made in the palace under her own eye. She is given to experimenting with perfumes to produce new odors and is very fond of having the subtler of the dried flowers made into sachets. them and what the Empress wears is, of course,

subtler of the dried flowers made into sachets.

me through one of the cunnchs one morning."

Miss Carl took from a mahogany wardrobe a
little lavender bag crochetted in big meshes,
with a long tassel of silk threads. Within was a little flat paper packet from which emanated a sweet, faint perfume.
"I don't know what you call it." added Miss Carl, "but it is one of the Empress's own com-

Among the gifts which the Dowager Empress

Among the gitts which the Dowager Empress showered on the American artist were two fur lined dresses.

"Our rough tweeds of sombre garments harmonize poorly with the wealth of color with which the Chinese love to fill their houses," continued with the Chinese love to fill their houses," which the Chinese love to hit their houses, continued Miss Carl. "Besides, as the Chinese are great people for ventilating, and have only little portable stoves like baskets or vases for heating their apartments, one is apt to be rather cold. They have carpets, but the Empress does not like them—she says they are dirty—and one has only the marble floors. So I was very much pleased when the Empress Dowager, as a New Year's gift, presented me with these two dresses which she had designed herself and then had them made by the court tailors as a surprise to

me. In cut they represent a compromise be-tween European and Chinese dress.

"One of the dresses, in which later I was pho-tographed, is of mauve satin. The skirt, which her majesty copied from an old print, rather resembles one of the pleated skirts Americans. are now wearing, only with a broad embroid-ered panel up the front. The jacket is a cross between one of my jackets and the ordinary jacket of the Chinese lady. The entire costume is lined with white fox, but the collar is of sable. I was told that the Empress, who has a wonderful eye for color, tried three diffrent shades of sable before she found one which she thought would suit my halr.

"The color of my hair," added Miss Carl,

"The color of my hair," added Miss Carl, laughing, "was most unfortunate, anyway, from the Chinese point of view. You see it is blond. The Chinese hate fair hair and give it to all their stage demons. Of course, they were too pollite to remark on my misfortune, being the most pollite people, I believe, on earth, but I couldn't help knowing how they felt, because I attended the plays that were given in the palace theatre. There the demons always had blond hair.

"Now I not only have foir hair but, to make

"Now, I not only have fair hair, but, to make my situation still more desperate, my hair curls a little, and curly hair the Chinese, being a nation of black, straight hair, detest. Curly a hation of black, straight hair, detest. Curly hair will not keep nice and smooth, you know.

"One day one of the young princesses, a naive girl, said to me, 'Oh, did you know, there's a wonderful vegetable hair dye that actually promotes the growth of the hair? If it did not make your hair black it would at least darken

"With the dress went a sable hat, for Chines "With the dress went a sable hat, for Chinese women like to wear something on their heads, both summer and winter. This has an embroidered crown of lavender satin with long satin streamers embroidered in gold silk, good luck emblems. This, too, is copied from an old print. In front is placed a princess's button, which is worn only by ladies of the court, and above that is the flaming pearl of the dynasty. The flaming pearl, by the way, is a pearl from The flaming pearl, by the way, is a pearl from which radiates rays of light. This, the symbol of the unattainable, is the eternal guest of the double dragon of China. Although as rule I wore European dress, yet in winter I always were those fur lined dresses for painting.

They were so warm."
Miss Carl spent from July to August, 1903-'04,

Miss Carl spent from July to Ragard, at Peking.

"They gave me a palace to myself," said Miss Carl, "with a corps of servants, and two of her majesty"s interpreters. They also placed a studio and several other rooms in the imperial palace at my disposal. It was like living in the Arabian Nights.' That was the worst of it. If I had stayed there much longer I should have yielded to the soporific effect of Chinese life and

Miss Carl says she learned to speak some Chinese while in Peking, the young princesses showing much interest in teaching her. Even the Empress Dowager took an interest in watch-ing the progress of the young American and encouraged her to talk "although she is such

Miss Cari said the Empress had sixteen appellations when she was in Chins, and has received several more since. Her true official name, that which she will bear in history, although she is not called by it now, is Tse-Nsi. She is worshipped almost as a divinity.

Miss Carl's portrait of the Dowager Empress represents her seated on a teakwood throne with the double dragon in openwork carving. On top of her head is a peacock, set with pearls as symbols of the Emperor's wives, and holding in its bill a large pendent pearl. A tiaralike band of pearls encircles the head, the top row being composed of wonderful gens as large as the tip of one's thumb, with an enormous pearl—the Flaming Pearl of Dynasty—in the centre. A tassel of pearls on the right and innumerable pearl pins thrust through the structure of shiny, black hair complete the headdress.

The robe, which is fur lined throughout and then interlined with silk and paper, is of imperial yellow satin, embroidered in the sacred Chinese lily in delicate timts and with a deep blue border, which gives the front breadth somewhat the effect of a short apron. The three

Chinese lily in delicate tints and with a deep blue border, which gives the front breadth somewhat the effect of a short apron. The three circular ornaments on the front are her ma-jesty's favorite character. The bottom of the robe is finished with a fringe of pearls, sur-mounted by bands of coral and a heading of amethysts and rubies. Over the shoulders is thrown her famous pearl mantle, terminating in pearl tassels tipped with coral, jade and amethyst. From a button in front hang two superb ornaments—a coral fish and the Em-press's famous chain of nincteen pearls, sepa-rated by pieces of transparent green jade like superb ornaments—a coral fish and the Empress's famous chain of nineteen pearls, separated by pleces of transparent green jade like emerald. In her right hand Tse-Nzi holds her favorite style of pocket handkerchief—pale blue silk embroidered in black, while just below her sleeve's margin peeps out her favorite scent bag, an exquisite little openwork crochet affair with a long sweeping tassel.

But the left hand, resting on its cushion of imperial yellow, is the most interesting, for the long finger nails are encased in nail protectors, which fit over the fourth and fifth fingers like long thimbles, curving like horns at the tips. Thus protected, the nails cherished and admired as a token of aristocracy, are insured against disaster. Her majesty's nail protectors are of gold, set with precious stones.

As the imperial yellow, which is lemon color, is exceedingly unbecoming to her majesty, she has managed to bring dark blue, which suits her admirably, up near her face.

A three leaved screen in blue cloisonné, inlaid with nine phænix—another of the empress's favorite emblems—forms the background. The central phenix holds in its bill the Empress's imperial official seal. The motto, in Chinese hieroglyphics, at the top of the screen

ground. The central phenix holds in its but the Empress's imperial official real. The motto, in Chinese hieroglyphics, at the top of the screen reads as follows: "The Empress Dowager of the great and pure kingdom of China." The two ceremonial fans on either hand are of peacock feathers, set in cloisonné holders. In the front of the picture on each side stands a phenix in very rare old cloisonné, holding in its mouth flowers which it offers to her majesty, and behind each phenix is a large flower pot planted with heavenly bamboo.
"In painting the portrait," explained Miss

with heavenly bamboo.

"In painting the portrait," explained Miss Carl. "I have been careful to respect the conventions of the Chinese. Shadows in a picture of this sort are offensive to their artistic sense. When I found that out I determined to omit light and shade effects from the work. The result is the picture is quite flat. The Chinese like that. Then, too, you notice that the empress's skirt sits without a fold or a wrinkle. That, too, is what the Chinese like, because

MILK PROBLEM SOLVED.

Mrs. Andrews, of Seattle, Saves Babies' Lives Through Model Dairy.

Any housekeeper who stopped to think what she was giving her family in a bottle of milk would probably cease to use that fluid, and intelligent housekeepers only manage to avoid doing so by resolutely refusing to think. That there might be any other way of escape from the horns of the dilemma is a possibility which has never occurred to most of them, and any one who would give them really pure milk would certainly be hailed by them as a savior of soclety. Such a savior has actually arisen, not in New-York, it is true, but in faraway Seattle. But the thing has been done, and what Seattle has don; may possibly be done sometime in imperial New-York. Seattle's savior is Mrs. E. W. Andrews, wife of the president of the Seattle National Bank, who is now in New-York, trying to recuperate after her arduous labors in a crusade for pure milk.

Mrs. Andrews has, in short, gone into the milk business. Woman's traditional role is to inspire the action of men, but Mrs. Andrews thinks she would have had to wait a long time before she would have inspired any man to save the babies of Seattle from the effects of impure and poisoned milk.

Things seem to have been in a bad way in that town when Mrs. Andrews returned to it last summer after her annual visit to New-York. The papers had been agitating the matter, and the Board of Health had made some ineffectual attempts to improve conditions. Mrs. Andrews made up her mind that something had to be done, and as no one else seemed inclined to do it she decided to do it herself.

"The milk as it comes from the cow is pure delicious and healthful," she reasoned. "Why can't civilized people put it into bottles and deliver it to the consumers without contamina-

"They can," she concluded, and forthwith she proceeded to do it.

Her first idea was to organize a company and start a dairy farm where milk should be produced under the most sanitary conditions, but this was made unnecessary for the time being by the discovery of a dairy where the milk was almost up to the required standard. It was just an ordinary farm without any expensive equipment, but it was kept scrupulously clean. Every cow had a roomy stall, well ventilated, which was scrubbed out daily and flushed with hot water. Behind the stalls ran a gutter over which the workmen could step, and every stall



EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA. PAINTED BY MISS KATHARINE A. CARL. From "With the Empress Dowager."

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their ideal of richness in a winter dress is to have it stand out stiff and full, without falling

"YOUR GREAT LEADER."

Term Applied to Jerome by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

Notwithstanding the fact that politics are barred rigidly from the platform of the League for Po-litical Education, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, in the course of his lecture yesterday fore-noon on "Moral Forces" before the league, took occasion to refer to William Travers Jerome as "your great leader," and to quote with approbation from his speech of last week Thursday. It was the opening lecture of the league this sea

son, and the audience which gathered in the Hudson Theatre, where all the Saturday morning lect ures will be given, to greet the "Grand Old Mar of Boston" taxed the building to its utmost. Or the platform were the Rev. Dr. William W. Hunt ington, Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Dr. Henry A. Lebziger, the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Robert Collyer and Dr. Thomas Hastings Dr. Hale began by saying: "When a child is born it comes from God That child may live to be seven years old, fourteen, twenty-one. When he reaches the age of twenty-one we give him the right to vote. How can we preserve the divine right of God in him with which he was born?

"Does the average man live a pure life? Does the average man seek justice in the courts? Does the average man want his daughter to be pure? Does the average man want his son to be tem-

the average man want his daugiter to be pure? Does the average man want his son to be temperate?

"I cannot state this so well as it was stated by your great leader on Thursday night: You people of New-York want your boy to be good. You don't want him a milisop. When your girl grows up you want for her husband a young man who has faith in something—who turns out something. That goes right back to the old moralities."

Continuing, Dr. Hale said that here in America men were too prone to speak as if the physical forces were all, whereas the two dominant forces are god and man.

Later, in eulogizing the "average man" and the ct. "deepee a democratic form of government places in him. Dr. Hale said:

"The world needs good governmene nore than it needs wise government. It is just as Jerome says—you don't find virtue, truth and justice in one class of men more than in another. They do not exist most in those who have passed the highest examinations. Man's instincts are not less pure when he supports his family on \$10 a week than when he speaks six languages and belongs to the clubs. On this will depend the success of our Republic. If we can arrange education so that it fails like the rain on the just and the unjust; if justice is so administered in our courts that neither princes nor beggars can escape—then our Republic will succeed. If not, our Republic goes the way of the republic of Domitian and Caliguia. The success of the Republic depends on its moral forces."

A formidable list of persons killed and injured in onth by eating adulterated food has been compiled by a current magazine. The list of the dead in ludes four persons who died from eating toadstoble found to be scholarly and amiable. While not exactly a pretty woman, she impresses one as being pretty because her whole personality is so charming.

"What most impresses one about her is her youthfulness," said Miss Carl. "If I had not known she was sixty-nine years old I should in the progress of the China this royal personage is always called the Dowager Empress, or the Old Buddhs.

"In China this royal personage is always called the Dowager Empress, or the Old Buddhs."

"In China this royal personage is always called the Dowager Empress, or the Old Buddhs."

"When the decalogue, but whom she journed by candy, three by wood alcohol contained in lemon extract, and many by the same substance in whisely; four the Empress Dowager took an interest in watching the progress of the young American and encouraged her to-talk "although she is such a stickler for grammatical correctness," said Miss Carl. "If I had not have been substance in whisely; four the Empress Dowager took an interest in watching the progress of the young American and encouraged her to-talk "although she is such a stickler for grammatical correctness," said Miss Carl. "If never ventured to talk with her as freely as with the others."

In China this royal personage is always called the Dowager Empress, or the Old Buddhs. mixed with mushrooms, three poisoned by candy,

was whitewashed once a week, while the whole place was whitewashed twice a year. The cows were fed with the best food and supplied with pure water. They were groomed daily and the udders were washed before each milking. The milk pails were screened with asceptic gauze and the milkers' hands and clothing were kept scrupulously clean. The only bit of machinery in use was the aerator through which the milk was passed immediately after milking for the ese of chilling it sufficiently to prevent the plication of germs. A bottling machine sterilizer have since been added, but the



MRS. E. W. ANDREWS, Who has solved the milk problem in Seattle. (From a painting by Robert Henri.)

wash boller served as a sterilizer for some after Mrs. Andrews made her bargain with the dairyman and told him that she wanted the

of which proves," said Mrs. Andrews to "Al of which proves." said Mrs. Andrews to a Tribune reporter, "that the poorest farmer can produce pure milk if the public only makes it worth his while. It doesn't require an expensive plant, and all the elaborate machinery used for purifying the milk is absolutely unnecessary. Keep the milk clean and it won't need to be purified. I know one firm in Seattle that spends \$1,000 a year on machinery to purify its milk. Isn't it better business to keep the milk clean and save that money? It is the same way with preservatives. They cost money and are totally unnecessary. Clean milk, if packed way with preservatives. They cost money and are totally unnecessary. Clean milk, if packed in ice, will keep perfectly sweet and good for at least two weeks. Many of my customers who do not need a quart of milk a day take a quart every other day, and find it just as sweet and good the second day as the first.

"Sterilization is also unnecessary, besides being injurious. Babies fed upon sterilized milk develop scarvy and rickets. My dairy farmer used.

relop scurvy and rickets. My dairy farmer used to have his milk sterilized for his own baby, and the child became afflicted with rickets. Now he gives it the milk just as it comes from the cow. He says he would rather take the risk of any germs the milk contains than destroy its value altogether by sterilization.

value altogether by sterilization.

"The thing we want for bables as well as for grown people is not sterilized milk or arti-

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ficially purified milk. We want milk that is kept clean from the start and delivered to the customer at a temperature that will keep bacteria from multiplying as soon after milking as possible. My farmer cools the milk immediately after milking, and within fifteen minutes it is bottled and packed in ice in galvanized from boxes which I designed myself. It is delivered to the customers on the same day on which it is milked. This naturally precludes the possibility of early morning delivery. Often the milk is not delivered till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but as I say to patrons who complain of this: 'Is it not better to have the morning's milk delivered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon than milk that is, nobody knows how oid, delivered in the morning?'

Mrs. Andrews concluded her bargain with the model dairy on Wednesday, and by the following Monday she was delivering milk in Seattle. She started with thirty gallons of milk a day, one horse and wagon and one driver, with her own house as headquarters. The demand grew so rapidly that she had to work early and late to keep pace with it, even going so far as to drive one of her wagons herself through the streets of Seattle until II o'clock at night.

"I wouldn't have done it for grown people," she explained, "but I knew that babies were dying for want of the milk, and they had to have it. The business grew so fast that I couldn't possibly supply the demand, but as long as there was a bottle of milk in the store the babies got it I often fed starving babies myself in the store, and I often went without milk for my family to let them have it.

"Yes. I have no doubt that I saved many lives. Mothers were constantly telling me that. They call the babies who use my milk 'Mrs. Andrews's babies,' and I tale a personal interest in each one of them.

"I have the milk examined once every week and keep it up to a much higher standard than

have the milk examined once every week the law requires. The law calls for 3 per cent of butter fat. This milk has 4 per cent. The law requires that there shall not be more than 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre. Average

Seattle milk contains about 15,000 and 10,000 is supposed to be a very high standard. This milk has only 250, which is scarcely an appreciable number. The cows are also tested regularly for tuberculosis, and they are the prettiest creatures that you ever saw.

"It costs more, of course, to produce milk like this than to produce the ordinary dirty milk that we have all used so long that we have forgotten what real milk tastes like. I charge 10 cents a quart for mine, and I give the farmer 27 cents a gallon instead of 13 cents, which the other dealers pay. But isn't it more economical 27 cents a gallon instead of 18 cents, which the other dealers pay. But isn't it more economical to pay 10 cents for milk that has 4 per cent of butter fat than 8 cents for milk that has only 3 per cent? I tell people who complain about the price to dilute the milk one-half and they will have milk of the quality that they have been in the habit of getting at a much lower price.

been in the name of some price.

"It is impossible to sell pure milk at any less than this price, because the farmer must get something out of it. I want to give just as much to the farmer as possible. You can't expect him to keep his cattle clean and healthy and contented if he has to live like a pig him and the contented if he has to live like a pig him and the contented if he has to live like a pig him and the content of the content o cause I want to show people that pure milk can be made just as profitable as dirty milk. I didn't go into the business myself for the purpose of making money, but I have made some, and I expect to make more. I put in \$390 in the first six months and got back \$1,090. I think so well of the prospects of the business that I have put two of my nephews and a niece into it, and I have also started a woman in the neighboring city of Tacoma. It is a delightful business for women, and I think that women ought to be in it instead of men. I don't think that there is a fortune in it, but there is a good living, and it requires almost no capital to start. The work is also most interesting. I used to devote a lot of time to painting, but I get as much artistic satisfaction out of the milk as I

much artistic satisfaction out of the milk as 1 did out of my art."

Mrs. Andrews's business soon outgrew her own home, and she now has a little dairy in one of the principal streets of Seattle. It is called the "Pure Milk Dairy," and the initial letters of these words adorn the windows. Mrs. Andrews designed this monogram, which also decorates the milk wagons, using cream color for the milk, blue for the sky and green for the grass. The dairy has no partitions, only screens, and customers can go behind the latter and see Mrs. The dairy has no partitions, only screens, and customers can go behind the latter and see Mrs. Andrews making butter if they want to, for the dairy now sells every product that can be made

from milk. When Mrs. Andrews returns to Scattle she ex-When Mrs. Andrews returns to Scattle she expects to undertake the management of a model dairy farm which one of the leading citizens has stocked at her suggestion, but which he does not wish to look after himself.

TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Of all the facial defects from which womenkind

suffer there is probably none more disfiguring or mortifying than superfluous hair. Hence the many alluring methods of removing it which are presented for the consideration of the feminine public Among this multiplicity of advisers the victim does not know which to choose, and knowing the dan-gers of the treatment in incompetent hands she often chooses to bear these ills she has rather than fly to others that she knows not of.

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Growing girls create an incessant demand for new frocks, and novel and pretty designs are quite cer-tain to be eagerly welcomed. This one is attractive and smart and simple to make. As illustrated the material is cashmere, in the new shade of blue, known as lapis lazuli, the finish being simple machine stitching and straps of the material held by tiny gold buttons. There are, however, various others which are equally appropriate, veiling, henrietta and serge are all much in use for frocks of the sort, while the colors of the season are many and



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